United Nations E/CN.15/2014/10

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
25 February 2014

Original: English

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Twenty-third session
Vienna, 12-16 May 2014
Item 7 of the provisional agenda*
World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

Report of the Secretary-General on improving the quality and availability of statistics on crime and criminal justice for policy development

Summary

Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolutions 2012/18 and 2013/37, the present report outlines activities undertaken to improve crime statistics. Such activities are part of a broader plan to improve statistics on crime and criminal justice, as described in the report of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (INEGI) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) on a road map to improve the quality and availability of crime statistics at the national and international levels, for which both the Statistical Commission, and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, have expressed support. One challenge identified by the road map is the lack of a common set of definitions and concepts to describe criminal offences, and the building of an international classification of crime for statistical purposes addresses that limitation. Work is under way to test the classification and it will be presented to the Statistical Commission and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2015.

Other methodological progress has been made in the development of crime victimization surveys. UNODC and the UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence for Statistical Information on Governance, Public Security, Victimization and Justice are leading a regional initiative to develop a common toolkit to implement such surveys in Latin America and the Caribbean. In the Americas and elsewhere, work has been done on other surveys. Regional initiatives and partnerships have been implemented in 2012 and 2013 to support countries in the production of crime statistics. The

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UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence is serving as a focal point in a number of those activities.

Globally, UNODC is the hub for statistics on crime and criminal justice, and it manages data collection through the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems. In order to streamline international data collection, UNODC has partnered with regional organizations to facilitate data reporting to the Survey. Despite those efforts, gaps remain in the comparability and completeness of data. In line with its mandate to produce data and analysis on crime trends, in 2014 UNODC will publish the *Global Study on Homicide 2013*.

I. Introduction

1. The present report provides the most recent information available to the Secretary-General on the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2012/18 and 2013/37.

2. Pursuant to Council resolution 2012/18, the report of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (INEGI) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) on a road map to improve the quality and availability of crime statistics at the national and international levels (E/CN.3/2013/11) was presented to the Statistical Commission at its forty-fourth session, held in March 2013, and to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-second session. Both Commissions welcomed the road map and expressed support for the activities described therein.

3. The road map outlines the major challenges for improving the quality and availability of crime statistics and identifies a number of activities to address them. Three major components for furthering the improvement of crime and criminal justice statistics are identified therein: developing new standards and methodology on crime statistics, improving the capacity to produce and disseminate crime data, and improving international data collection and analysis.

II. Development of new standards and methodology to improve crime statistics

4. One of the factors limiting the quality and comparability of crime statistics across countries is the lack of a common set of definitions and concepts to describe criminal offences in a uniform manner across countries and regions. The building of an international classification of crime for statistical purposes, as requested by the Statistical Commission and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, addresses that limitation, and, once finalized, it will create a comprehensive definitional framework of criminal offences that will improve the standardization and comparability of data on crime. The classification is scheduled to be presented to the Statistical Commission and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for endorsement in 2015.

5. The work undertaken to develop the international classification of crime for statistical purposes builds on the document "Principles and framework for an international classification of crimes for statistical purposes", endorsed by the Conference of European Statisticians at its sixtieth plenary session, in June 2012 (see ECE/CES/83). The document was discussed and reviewed by a group of experts convened by the United Nations Statistics Division and UNODC in Vienna in February 2013. A global consultation and testing of the draft international classification of crime for statistical purposes started in September 2013; all Member States were invited to participate in the testing. Fifty countries expressed their interest in participating in the testing in February and March 2014, and a meeting with the national experts who are undertaking the testing is planned for May 2014 to review the testing results and finalize the classification to be submitted to the Statistical Commission and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice for endorsement. The experts at that meeting will determine the

requirements for developing a manual to assist countries in the gradual implementation of the international classification of crime for statistical purposes in order to produce internationally comparable statistics on crime.

6. The objective of the international classification of crime for statistical purposes is to produce crime statistics; as such, it will be an event-based classification system in which crimes will be described in terms of actions rather than legal provisions. It will not require the modification of national legal provisions, but, through the description of crime events, it will provide a common vocabulary of criminal offences for the purpose of producing internationally comparable statistics. A factual description of each item will be provided, with an explanation about what acts (which may relate to different crime offences in different countries) are included in, or excluded from, such a categorization. The classification is organized hierarchically, with a number of levels.

Figure 1
First-level categories of the international classification of crime for statistical purposes

	Categories for level 1
1	Acts leading to death or intended to cause death
2	Acts causing harm or intended to cause harm to a person
3	Injurious acts of a sexual nature
4	Acts against property involving violence against a person
5	Acts against property only
6	Acts involving controlled psychoactive substances or other drugs
7	Acts involving fraud, deception or corruption
8	Acts against public order or authority
9	Acts against public security and State security
10	Acts against the natural environment
11	Other criminal acts not elsewhere classified

7. Another area where methodological development is needed is the conduct of crime victimization surveys. Building on the UNODC-Economic Commission for Europe *Manual on Victimization Surveys* (2010), UNODC and the UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence for Statistical Information on Governance, Public Security, Victimization and Justice are leading a regional initiative to create a common methodological toolkit to implement crime victimization surveys in Latin America and the Caribbean. That initiative is being jointly conducted with the United Nations Development Programme Regional Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Organization of American States (OAS), the Central American Integration System and the Cisalva Institute, Colombia. To that end, a regional seminar was held in Mexico City in October 2013 and a task force of national representatives from countries and international organizations has been formed to provide high-quality methodological instruments. The ultimate goal of the initiative is to develop common survey tools that will support countries in the region

in implementing such surveys, thus enhancing the sustainability of victimization surveys and the international comparability of survey data.

8. In addition to the international classification of crime for statistical purposes and victimization surveys, the road map indicated a number of other statistical areas where there is a need for further development of methodological tools, such as the measurement of crime against businesses, corruption, trafficking in persons and transnational organized crime.

9. National practices are advancing the work of surveys with regard to crime against businesses. For example, INEGI has published a study on methodologies used to measure crime against the private sector. That study reviews theoretical and methodological contributions derived from various experiences at the national and international levels and addresses several facets of crime affecting the private sector in order to develop a clear picture of the phenomenon and pave the way for future research and the development of methodologies to measure it properly. Further, the European Union and a few countries have also undertaken surveys on crime against businesses.[1]

10. Progress has been made in the measurement of corruption through the implementation of surveys focusing on the experience (rather than the perception) of bribery on the part of the general population and private businesses. In particular, in 2013 UNODC supported a number of countries in developing analytical publications on corruption,[2] which also entailed the development of methodological tools such as model survey questionnaires and guidelines for survey interviewers.

11. With regard to trafficking in persons, the basis of the UNODC *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons* is official statistical data submitted by Member States. Further methodological work is needed to increase the amount of available evidence relating to that crime. To that end, UNODC is expanding its data-collection efforts to include qualitative information. For example, methodologies for conducting interviews with key officials and personnel involved in the fight against trafficking in persons will be tested. UNODC hosted a workshop for researchers in December 2013, with the objective of discussing methodology to be used for the analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data.

12. The UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence is currently developing a framework for the generation of evidence-based knowledge in order to provide an overall picture of the phenomenon of organized crime in Latin America and the Caribbean through a systematic collection of data on criminal organizations' structure, economic activities, government intervention, facilitating factors and inhibiting factors, and the social contexts in which organized crime emerges. The feasibility of that statistical framework will be tested in 2014.

13. Mainstreaming a gender perspective in both crime and criminal justice statistics remains an important objective when developing methodological

[1] See, for example, *The crime against businesses in Europe: A pilot survey*, available at www.transcrime.it/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/EU-BCS-Final-Report_GallupTranscrime.pdf.

[2] *Corruption in Afghanistan: recent patterns and integrity challenges in the public sector; Corruption and Integrity Challenges in the Public Sector of Iraq*; and business surveys in the western Balkans (a regional report, *Business, Corruption and Crime in the Western Balkans: the impact of bribery and other crime on private enterprise*, as well as seven national-level reports).

standards. Existing methodology can be made more gender-sensitive, for example through the inclusion of questions in victimization and corruption surveys and questionnaires to determine the roles of men and women in relation to certain types of crime, both as victims and as perpetrators. The UNODC data-collection instrument, the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, has included additional data disaggregated by sex and age, providing a better understanding of the gender differences both in crime and in criminal justice responses to crime. With the objective of improving the gender perspective in relation to crime and violence, the United Nations Statistics Division published *Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women: Statistical Surveys* in September 2013, in order to assist countries with the assessment of the scope, prevalence and incidence of violence against women. Despite that progress, further methodological work is needed to assist countries in adopting a comprehensive gender perspective when designing and producing statistical data on crime and criminal justice, for example, to enable them to assess the role of gender among victims and perpetrators of crime, as well as in sentencing policies and access to justice.

III. Improving the capacity to produce and disseminate crime data

14. A number of international or regional initiatives were implemented in 2012-2013 to support countries in the production of crime statistics, in the form of training tools, direct technical assistance activities, the development of regional partnerships and the organization of seminars and conferences. The present section reviews activities supported by UNODC and other selected initiatives, on the basis of information available to the Secretariat as at 31 January 2014.

15. In the field of national victimization surveys, the UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence produced a training curriculum for senior and mid-level officials of national institutions, including statistical agencies, to support the development and delivery of crime victimization surveys. The curriculum is composed of training materials (including multimedia tools and case studies) and a training manual, which cover the planning and development of victimization surveys, questionnaire design, survey sampling, fieldwork, quality control, and data processing and analysis.

16. Moreover, the Centre of Excellence created a knowledge database on victimization surveys to facilitate access to relevant documentation. Through a single presentation platform,[3] a range of methodological and analytical documentation (questionnaires, methodological notes, analytical reports and statistical data) on national victimization surveys is made available online, thus enhancing its accessibility and dissemination.

17. With regard to technical assistance to improve countries' capacity to produce and disseminate crime data, UNODC continues to provide advisory services and direct support to countries for the completion of the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems. Besides the ongoing

[3] www.cdeunodc.inegi.org.mx/.

support to countries in the process of completion, specific advisory services have been provided, for the first time, via teleconference; more comprehensive training activities would require the allocation of additional resources.

18. UNODC also provides direct technical assistance relating to survey methodology and survey implementation. In 2013, such assistance was provided to Afghanistan, Iraq and countries or areas in the western Balkans, which allowed national authorities to successfully conduct corruption surveys and to produce analytical reports. Ongoing support is being provided to Iraq and the Philippines to conduct victimization surveys, which are due to be completed during 2014, while support is being provided to Nigeria for the design and conduct of a national corruption survey in 2014.

19. Several regional partnerships are supporting countries to improve their capacity on crime statistics. The regional dimension is particularly apt for conducting technical assistance activities, facilitating the exchange of expertise and developing best practices. For example, the UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence serves as a focal point for strengthening statistical processes and analysis on government, public safety, victimization and justice. It contributes to methodological development and capacity-building relating to statistical information on crime. The Centre of Excellence focuses its efforts on promoting systems and methodologies for crime statistics, developing and implementing surveys of victimization, among both people and businesses, and serving as a bridge between regional and global statistical processes on crime and justice. The Centre of Excellence can serve as a model for similar initiatives in other regions; the Korean Institute of Criminology has expressed its interest in providing technical assistance in the area of crime statistics in the Asian region.

20. The regional system of standardized indicators of peaceful coexistence and citizen security, established in 2008, is a project funded by the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and implemented by the Cisalva Institute (Cali, Colombia). It functions as a coordinating system for the sharing of information and good practices on statistical indicators relating to crime and security issues among the participating countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.[4] Through the regional system, countries benefit from technical assistance and training to improve data and information systems, and receive assistance in standardizing definitions, mechanisms and technologies to produce and share information.

21. Other initiatives in the Americas include those promoted by the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean[5] and OAS (e.g. its Observatory on Citizen Security). The number of joint initiatives on crime statistics is an indication of the increasing level of coordination and collaboration between the organizations that are active in that region.

22. In Africa, a promising means for strengthening crime statistics is the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa, a collaborative effort between the Economic Commission for Africa, the African Union Commission and the African

[4] For more information, see http://seguridadyregion.com/.

[5] A working group on statistics on public security and justice has been established, formed by Mexico (coordinating country), Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama and Peru, for which the UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence acts as technical secretariat.

Development Bank.[6] Within that Strategy, which covers a wide array of topics and issues relating to the improvement of statistics in the African continent, a specific technical initiative on governance, peace and security statistics has been established, chaired by the Kenya National Board of Statistics. The initiative has the mandate to develop a harmonized set of data-collection instruments and indicators for periodic monitoring across the continent. Efforts are under way to ensure coordination between this regional initiative and the processes active under the road map to improve crime statistics, and UNODC is working to ensure consistency between the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa and international standards.

23. Two regional meetings on victimization surveys were conducted in Mexico City: the first was a training workshop jointly organized by UNODC and the UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence in October 2012, attended by representatives of 15 countries; the second was a regional seminar jointly organized by UNODC, IADB, the regional system of standardized indicators of peaceful coexistence and citizen security and the UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence, attended by 18 countries.[7] The general outcome of those efforts was the strengthening of substantive knowledge on victimization surveys and the promotion of the development of common survey methods.

24. After the Following International Conference on Statistics on Government, Public Security, Victimization and Justice (22-25 May 2012), INEGI, UNODC and the UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence, jointly with IADB and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, are organizing the International Conference on Governance, Crime and Justice Statistics, which will take place in Mexico City from 18 to 21 June 2014. The aim of the Conference is to foster dialogue among all stakeholders involved in the production and use of statistical information on crime and criminal justice, with a view to improving the availability, quality and use of such data for evidence-based policymaking.

IV. Improving international data collections and analyses

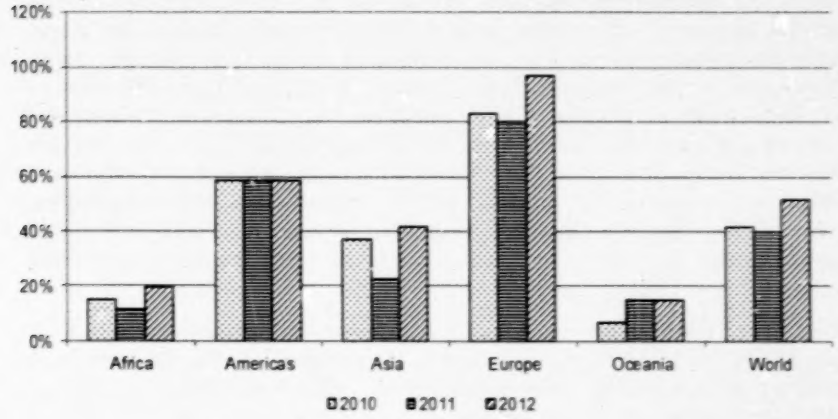
25. UNODC, as the focal point for statistics on crime and criminal justice, manages the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems. The Survey questionnaire is sent to Member States on an annual basis, and the response rate has typically been below 50 per cent of countries. There has been an improvement in the response rate in recent years (100 countries responded to the Survey in 2012, a total response rate of slightly over 50 per cent, representing 75 per cent of the global population), but large gaps still exist, especially in Africa, Asia and Oceania.

[6] For more information, see http://auc-statdivision.voila.net/pdfstat/SHaSA_strategy.pdf.

[7] Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Figure 2

Percentage of countries reporting to the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, by region (2010-2012)



26. Data collection on crime statistics is a complex process that involves various agencies and institutions (police, prosecution, courts, prisons) within Member States. In order to improve not only the response rate but the consistency of data recorded in the Survey, the Economic and Social Council requested Member States to appoint a national focal point to act as coordinator of the different institutions providing data to the Survey, to ensure their quality and completeness. While 110 countries have thus far appointed focal points, gaps remain in the provision of complete and consistent data.

27. In order to further support countries in the coordination of crime-related statistical information, both within States and within regions, several global and regional initiatives have been implemented. For example, UNODC has partnered with OAS since 2010 to facilitate data reporting from the Americas; a similar arrangement is being developed with Eurostat, and in 2014, for the first time, the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems will be jointly managed by Eurostat and UNODC in countries covered by Eurostat data-collection activities. In Europe, forms of collaboration with the European Sourcebook of crime and criminal justice statistics are being actively sought in order to reduce duplication of efforts and improve the quality of data available at the international level.[8]

28. The collection and dissemination of statistical information on intentional homicide has been further strengthened. Besides providing the most up-to-date figures on homicide counts and rates for 219 countries and territories, the UNODC homicide statistics dataset includes additional data, such as on victims

[8] The European Sourcebook is a group of national experts and researchers that has conducted numerous waves of data collection on crime and criminal justice in European countries. For more information, see www3.unil.ch/wpmu/europeansourcebook/.

disaggregated by sex, the percentage of homicides by firearms and homicides in the most populous cities.[9] Further, UNODC and the World Health Organization are strengthening their collaboration to improve the integration of international data sources on intentional homicide.

29. In accordance with the request of the Economic and Social Council for UNODC to continue its mandated activities to regularly collect and disseminate statistics on crime and criminal justice, and to provide analyses and studies on trends and patterns on the basis of information produced by Member States and official publications (resolutions 2012/18 and 2013/37), UNODC will soon publish the *Global Study on Homicide 2013*, which not only updates the *Global Study on Homicide 2011*, but also delves deeper into the understanding of different types of homicide. The *Global Study* also examines homicide and violence in the wake of conflict and presents the roles played by firearms and other mechanisms in homicide. For the first time, the *Study* also includes data and analysis on the criminal justice response to homicide, to bring the understanding of the crime full circle.

30. In 2012 UNODC published the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons*, as the first edition of the biennial global report mandated by the General Assembly to report on trafficking patterns and flows. Based on official data gathered from 132 countries, it offered an analysis of trafficking patterns and flows at the national, regional and global levels. The next global report on trafficking in persons, to be published at the end of 2014, will include an overview of the profile of victims and offenders around the world. It will shed light on the myriad trafficking flows observed locally and globally, as well as the types of exploitation that characterize those flows. UNODC gathers statistical information on trafficking in persons annually for use in the global reports.

31. In support of the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime,[10] and based on the principle of mutual information-sharing, UNODC developed and is supporting the voluntary reporting system for the collection and analysis of information on smuggling of migrants, irregular migration and other related conduct in South-East Asia and Oceania.

V. Monitoring security, justice and rule of law in the context of the post-2015 development agenda

32. Several topics related to security, justice and rule of law have been proposed for inclusion in the post-2015 development agenda. Among those topics are the goals related to good governance and stable and peaceful societies in the new development framework, proposed in the report issued by the High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda at the request of the Secretary-General.[11]

[9] For more information, see www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/homicide.html.

[10] For more information, see www.baliprocess.net.

[11] *A New Global Partnership: Eradicate Poverty and Transform Economies through Sustainable Development* (New York, 2013).

33. UNODC contributed to the international debate on possible indicators for monitoring security and justice and, in consultation with other international organizations and experts, produced the report entitled *Accounting for Security and Justice in the Post-2015 Development Agenda*.[12] That report discusses definitions and rationales for linking security, justice and development in the post-2015 development framework and explores the statistical feasibility of a range of possible metrics on security and justice.

34. UNODC also contributed to the inter-agency methodological work, led by the United Nations Statistics Division, to identify challenges and good practices in the production of statistics and indicators on justice and security. In particular, UNODC led the inter-agency process[13] of preparing the statistical note for the technical support team issues brief on conflict prevention, post-conflict peacebuilding and the promotion of durable peace, rule of law and governance to support the work of the open working group on sustainable development goals. That note focused on key methodological tools, existing and new indicators and data requirements for measuring peace, rule of law and governance in order to better address development goals. It has been submitted to the Statistical Commission for its consideration and further deliberations.

VI. Conclusions and recommendations

A. Conclusions

35. The road map approved by the Statistical Commission and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice continues to be the reference document for improving crime and criminal justice statistics. Following the adoption of the road map, a number of initiatives described in the present report have continued to push forward the implementation of the road map, but there is still much more to be achieved.

36. As described above, UNODC is leading the implementation of the road map through a number of activities and by strengthening collaboration with international and regional organizations that are active in the field of crime statistics.

37. Substantial progress has been made in the area of statistical standards, through the methodological work on the international classification of crime for statistical purposes, the development of further standards for conducting victimization surveys and the activities to devise new methodological approaches for emerging and complex crimes. To the extent possible, efforts are being made to collect and disseminate information on national good practices and experiences.

38. A number of activities and tools have been implemented to enhance countries' capacities in the field of crime statistics, in some cases thanks to the activities of the

[12] Available at www.unodc org/unodc/en/about-unodc/post-2015-development-agenda.html.

[13] Involving the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Peacebuilding Support Office, the Rule of Law Unit, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.

UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence. However, further work is needed to strengthen technical assistance: the implementation of technical assistance activities would require increased availability of extrabudgetary resources, especially for countries where there is a need for basic statistics on crime to monitor security and violence.

39. Enhanced coordination between regional and international organizations has avoided duplication of efforts and ensured the delivery of uniform technical assistance. Further strengthening of collaboration between international and regional agencies in the field of crime and criminal justice statistics is still needed, however. To that end, the debate on the post-2015 development framework has greatly enhanced communication across international organizations and has also defined some priority statistical areas and indicators for which technical assistance could be provided, such as for data on intentional homicide and for victimization surveys.

40. Regional partnerships have proved to be an effective formula for supporting countries to improve the quality and comparability of crime data. In the Americas, a number of regional and international organizations are collaborating actively, and their efforts can have a greater impact if they further mainstream regional data collection, jointly provide technical assistance, coordinate the support for countries to conduct victimization surveys and produce joint analytical products on crime and security. In Europe, the start of the joint UNODC-Eurostat data collection will be an excellent basis for further harmonization of crime statistics in the region. In Africa, statistics on crime and criminal justice are still very scarce, and the involvement of national statistical offices through the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa initiative is a promising start.

41. The UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence is a model that could be replicated to serve other regions in the improvement of crime statistics. Such centres can effectively bridge international and national processes on crime statistics by bringing international standards and expertise to the countries most in need.

42. While UNODC is leading the implementation of the road map, it is clear that such an ambitious plan requires the coordinated contribution of several actors at the national, regional and international levels. Some forms of exchange of information and coordination are needed, and, to that end, the holding of an international conference on crime statistics every two years is an extremely important tool. The regular holding of expert consultations to provide support to the implementation of the road map, with experts from both the statistical and criminal justice fields, could also be an extremely valuable tool. To that end, extrabudgetary resources would be needed.

B. Recommendations

43. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice may wish to consider:

(a) Encouraging Member States to participate actively in the annual data collection conducted by UNODC through the United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems in order to increase the

international availability of reliable data on crime and criminal justice and to improve analyses of global and regional crime threats and the criminal justice response to them;

(b) Encouraging Member States that have not yet done so to appoint national focal points for the coordination of national responses to the Survey, in order to increase the response rate and to improve the quality and consistency of national data provided through the Survey;

(c) Encouraging UNODC to finalize the draft international classification of crime for statistical purposes to be submitted to the Statistical Commission and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2015, in accordance with the current workplan, and encouraging Member States to participate actively in its testing and finalization. The Commission may also wish to encourage UNODC and other international organizations to foster the development of methodological tools for the measurement of emerging and complex forms of crime;

(d) Encouraging UNODC and other international organizations to coordinate and intensify efforts to deliver technical assistance activities in the field of crime and criminal justice statistics;

(e) Encouraging Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary funds to enhance the ability of UNODC to implement the activities envisaged in the road map;

(f) Welcoming the publication of the *Global Study on Homicide 2013*, which provides accurate data and analyses on trends and patterns of intentional homicide and provides the international community with a valuable tool for monitoring that crime at the international, regional and national levels;

(g) Inviting Member States to consider the successful experience of the UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence with a view to replicating the experience in other regions.